Algebraic equations Solving equations using inspection and inverse operations

Exampless

1. Solve 3(x - 2) = 12 using inspection. 2. Solve 3(x - 2) = x + 2 using inverse operations. Ask: 3 times which number equals 12? 3(x-2) = x + 2The answer is 4, so x - 2 = 4. $\therefore 3x - 6 = x + 2$ (expand LHS) Ask: Which number minus 2 equals 4? $\therefore 3x - x - 6 = x - x + 2$ (add -x to LHS and RHS) $\therefore 2x - 6 = 2$ The answer is 6, so x = 6. Check: LHS = 3(x - 2) = 3(6 - 2) = 3(4) $\therefore 2x - 6 + 6 = 2 + 6$ (add 6 to LHS and RHS) = 12 = RHS $\therefore 2x = 8$ $\therefore \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{8}{2}$ (divide LHS and RHS by 2) 3. Solve (x - 1)(x + 3) = 0 using $\therefore x = 4$ inspection. Check: LHS = 3(x - 2) = 3(4 - 2) = 3(2) = 6RHS = x + 2 = 4 + 2 = 6; therefore LHS = RHS RHS = 0 if at least one factor of LHS equals 0 $\therefore x - 1 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$

1. Solve the following algebraic equations using inspection.

 $\therefore x = 1 \text{ or } x = -3$

- a) x + 6 = 9b) x 8 = 12c) 15 x = 10d) -5 + x = 4e) 2x = 14f) -7x = 28g) 5(x + 4) = 30h) 5(x 8) = 30i) (x + 5)(x 7) = 0j) x(x + 0,5) = 0k) (2x 4)(3x + 9) = 0l) xyz = 0
- **2.** Solve the following algebraic equations using inverse operations.

a) $x + 6 = -9$	b) $x - 8 = -12$	c) $15 - x = -10$
d) $-5 + x = -4$	e) $-2x = 14$	f) $-7x = -28$
		i) <i>i x</i> 20
g) $5a + 4 = 3(a + 3) + 1$	h) $8x - 13 = 5x - (6x - 5)$	i) $3(m-2) = 5(m+2)$
j) $3k = 9k - (2k - 8)$	k) $-4(2x-5) = -4x + 10$	I) $2(p-3) = p - 3(p+2)$



Algebraic equations

Solving equations with fractions; Solving problems

Examples

1. Solve $\frac{x+1}{3} = 4$ using inspection. Ask: Which number divided by 3 equals 4? The answer is 12, so $x + 1 = 12$. Ask: Which number plus 1 equals 12? The answer is 11, so $x = 11$. Check: LHS $= \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{11+1}{3} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$	2. Solve $\frac{a}{2} + \frac{2a}{3} - \frac{3a}{4} = 5$ using inverse operations. $\frac{a}{2} + \frac{2a}{3} - \frac{3a}{4} = \frac{5}{1}$ (write each term as a fraction) The LCM of all the denominators is 12. $\frac{6a}{12} + \frac{8a}{12} - \frac{9a}{12} = \frac{60}{12}$ (write each denominator as 12) $\frac{6a + 8a - 9a}{12} = \frac{60}{12}$ (write single fraction on both sides)	
= RHS	$\therefore 6a + 8a - 9a = 60$ (numerators must be equal)	
1110	$\therefore 5a = 60 \qquad (simplify LHS)$	
	$\therefore a = 12$ (divide both sides by 5)	
	Check: LHS = $\frac{12}{2} + \frac{24}{3} - \frac{36}{4} = 6 + 8 - 9 = 5 = RHS$	

1. Solve the following algebraic equations using inspection.

a) $\frac{x}{3} = 12$	b) $\frac{x}{-4} = 8$	c) $\frac{x}{5} = -4$
d) $\frac{x}{-6} = -7$	e) $\frac{2x}{3} = 4$	f) $\frac{3x}{-4} = 6$
g) $\frac{x+3}{2} = 6$	h) $\frac{x-3}{4} = 9$	i) $\frac{9+2x}{3} = 4$

- 2. Solve the following algebraic equations using inverse operations.
 - a) $\frac{x}{3} = -6$ b) $\frac{x}{-4} = 7$ c) $\frac{x}{5} = -9$ d) $\frac{x}{-6} = -11$ e) $\frac{-2x}{3} = 8$ f) $\frac{3x}{-4} = 9$ g) $\frac{2}{5}n - 2 = \frac{1}{5}n + 4$ h) $\frac{7b}{10} + \frac{b}{2} - \frac{4b}{5} = 4$ i) $\frac{1}{3}(9x + 15) = \frac{2}{5}(20x - 5)$
- **3.** Write an equation for each problem and then solve it.
 - **a)** The sum of three consecutive whole numbers is 111. Find the numbers.
- **b)** A father is 4 times older than his son. In 16 years he will be twice as old as his son. How old is the son now?

